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Title	Description of a new species of the genus <i>Scenocharops</i> Uchida from Korea (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae)
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## DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS

## SCENOCHAROPS UCHIDA FROM KOREA

(HYMENOPTERA, ICHNEUMONIDAE)

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In 1932 the genus *Scenocharops* was established by the senior writer as a monotypical genus. In the course of the present study, there has been found another species from Korea, which is new to science.

Genus *Scenocharops* Uchida

*Scenocharops* Uchida, 1932. Jour. Fac. Agr., Hokk. Imp. Univ. 33: 202.

Type: *Scenocharops longipetiolaris* Uchida

This genus is characterized by the peculiar shape of the basal abdominal segment, which has the sternite occupying its entire depth at base, so that in profile its lateral suture runs along the upper margin basally. In this respect it is closely related to *Charops* Holmgren, but is easily distinguishable from the latter by having the areolet very small and petiolated, the outer lower angle of the second discoidal cell slightly less than right angle, the basal tergite developed laterally at each side of the extreme base as a small lobe, the hind tarsus stout, about as long as the tibia, and the tibial spur long, distinctly longer than half the basal tarsal segment. The two species can be distinguished by the following key:—

### Key to the species

1. Clypeus flat, irregularly rugulose, thus not apparently separated from irregularly rugulose face. Hind trochanter and femur red. (Formosa). . . . . *longipetiolaris* Uchida
- Clypeus strongly elevated, granular all over, thus distinctly separated from irregularly rugulose face. Hind trochanter and femur piceous black. (Korea). . . . . *koreanus* sp. nov.

1. *Scenocharops longipetiolaris* Uchida

*Scenocharops longipetiolaris* Uchida, 1932. Jour. Fac. Agr., Hokk. Imp. Univ. 33:

[Insecta Matsumurana, Vol. 23, No. 1, January, 1960]

201, ♂♀.

Distribution: Formosa (Taihorin; Kankaw).

2. *Scenocharops koreanus* sp. nov.

♀♂. Head strongly lenticular. Temple flat, very strongly receding. Vertex descending perpendicularly behind ocelli. Eye deeply emarginate opposite antenna. Face about as long as wide. Clypeus very strongly elevated, close to eye at each side, with free margin broadly rounded and impressed. Malar space about one third as long as width of mandible. Mandible broad, at lower margin with a broad, forwardly projecting lamina which roundly curves at apex and reaches base of apical teeth, with upper tooth little longer than the lower. Ocellar diameter a little longer than ocellocular space and about two thirds as long as postocellar space. Occipital carina sharp, directly running to base of mandible.

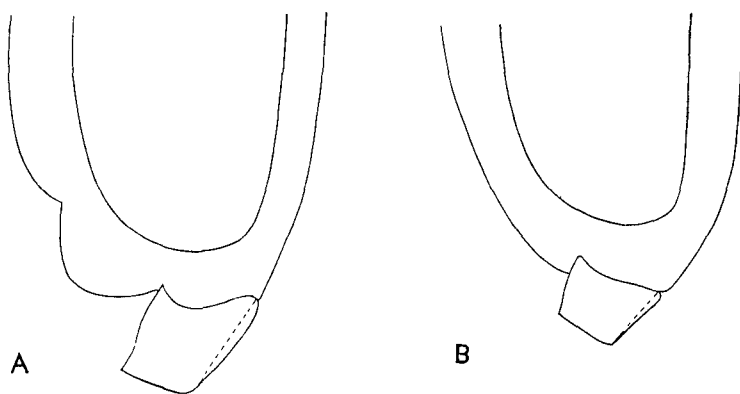


Fig. Profile of :

A, *Scenocharops koreanus* sp. nov., B, *S. longipetiolaris* Uchida,  
showing elevated or flat clypeus.

Hypostomal carina weak. Antenna 43-segmented, with median segments nearly as long as wide or shorter. Face shiny, irregularly rugulose, and frons and anterior portion of vertex more finely rugulose. Clypeus very finely densely granulate, opaque. Mesoscutum opaque, densely pubescent, with reticulate coarse punctures laterally before tegula and postero-medially, the rest surface of the mesoscutum finely granulate, with shallow punctures. Scutellum distinctly convex, strongly transverse, rugulose. Mesopleurum with very strong and coarse punctures separated by much less than their diameter ventrally, becoming reticulate-rugulose dorsally, with a shallow, rather longitudinally rugulose groove before speculum. Mesosternum opaque, punctate laterally, dullish and rugulose medially,

with two sharp processes between middle coxae. Metapleurum divided into upper and lower regions by a strong ruga, the upper region transversely rugulose. Propodeum produced posteriorly to apical third of hind coxa, reticulate-rugulose, covered by long pubescence as in scutellum, with a median sulcus narrow, becoming shallower anteriorly. Areolet exceedingly small. Abdomen strongly compressed. Basal segment slender, cylindrical before spiracle, distinctly curved upwardly. Tergite 2 slightly shorter than basal tergite, with thyridae situated at basal third and spiracles at apical third. Sheath about half as long as basal tergite. Ovipositor weakly curved downwardly. Fore wing ca. 8 mm.

Head, thorax and propodeum black. Palpus, mandible and tegula fulvous. Legs yellow with hind leg little darker. All coxae, middle and hind trochanters, middle femur towards base and hind femur entirely black or piceous. Hind tibia towards apex and hind tarsus nearly entirely infuscated. Abdomen red. Crest of tergite 2 throughout and that of tergite 3 at base blackish. Apical tergites somewhat blackish in ♀.

Holotype (♀) and paratype (♂): Suigen, Korea, 25-26/vi. 1929, S. Fujita leg.

The types are preserved in the collection of the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University.

Distribution: Korea (Suigen).